

**THE DAILY GAZETTE.**  
Published every evening, except Sundays, by  
THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY

**TERMS:**  
Three months delivered in city by carrier.....\$3.00  
Three months, if paid in advance.....2.00  
One year or more, in advance.....\$10.00  
Parts of year at same rate.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Book and every description of Commercial and  
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job  
Rooms.

**Republican State Ticket.**

For Governor—  
**WILLIAM E. SMITH**, of Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant Governor—  
**J. M. BINGHAM**, of Chippewa.

For Secretary of State—  
**HANS C. WARNER**, of Pierce.

For State Treasurer—  
**RICHARD GUNTHER**, of Winnebago.

For Attorney General—  
**ALEXANDER WILSON**, of Iowa.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
**W. C. WHITEFORD**, of Rock.

The prospect of an "easy Democratic victory" is still embarrassing to the Democrats.

The Greenbackers have not found a candidate for Attorney-General. The trouble is in finding one who has a little money to spare. "Brick" wants the cash more than he does the candidate.

Mr. J. P. C. Cottrill will likely draw up the Democratic State platform, must have his attention called to the Yazoo plan. Of course the Wisconsin Democrats will denounce that most severely.

General Bragg seems to be the only Democratic leader in this State who does not want to eat "billed crow." Rankin, Bouck, and the editors of the Madison Democrat have eaten it so long that it just suits their stomachs. In fact to them it is a well-prepared desert.

A member of Congress from Mississippi declares that Jeff Davis will be returned to the United States Senate, and that nothing can prevent his election. There is one consolation connected with Jeff's return to the Senate if it returns to him, and that is that he must confront Zach Chandler.

Here is a suggestion which comes from the New York Star, an organ of the Democratic party of the great modern Gomorrah: "If ever the Democratic party is to regain that ascendancy which it once enjoyed under Jefferson and Jackson, it must throw overboard such trading politicians as Samuel J. Tilden and Lucius Robinson." These remarks are respectfully referred to all there is left of the Democratic State Committee of Wisconsin.

A dispatch from Madison says that articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on Thursday for a railway from Portage to Preppent. The capital stock is placed at one million dollars, and the incorporators are Charles L. Colby, F. N. Funn, Joseph L. Colby, Matt Wade, and E. H. Abbott. The road will pass through the counties of Columbia, Dane, Lafayette and Green, in this State, and Stephenson, in Illinois. There seems to be an opinion that the road will be built at an early day, but the probabilities are that it will not be constructed for several years.

An Indian who is an agency blacksmith in one of the Territories is making trouble in the civil service because he has requested the government to cut down his salary from \$700 to \$600. He thinks he can now live on \$600 and that the government should pay no more. Only think of a government officer asking that his salary should be cut down! It is so strange an occurrence that to use the language of the New York Tribune, "it sounds like sarcasm." The whole army of self-sacrificing public servants are now down on this Henry Jones for this unprecedented demand. The federal officers in the Territories will now prefer charges against Henry Jones for malfeasance in office. They must get rid of him somehow.

They should get a Democratic clerk about the document rooms at the Capitol in Washington who can read. This blunder has placed General Ewing in a humiliating position. When these intelligent Democratic clerks were ordered to send Democratic speeches to Ohio—mailing them by the thousands—they saw large stacks of finely printed, clean appearing and attractive documents, and supposed they were the Democratic literature produced by the extra session. Using General Ewing's frank hundreds of these were sent to the Democrats in all parts of Ohio. When they reached their destination, the Democrats were astounded at receiving Republican speeches with the compliments of General Thomas Ewing!

Last Saturday Senator Blaine spoke at Saco, in Maine, and had a vast audience. While making the speech he asked if any man in the crowd believed he was really burdened by taxes imposed by the government. One man, a Greenbacker, who thought he had a first class opportunity to corner the Senator, rose with a good deal of confidence and said he was overtaxed.

"How?" asked Senator Blaine.

"By duties," responded the Greenbacker.

"Duties on what?" demanded the Senator.

"On matches," quickly answered the man.

"Well," said Blaine, "how many matches do you use in a day?"

The man refused to answer at first, and the more Blaine pressed the point the more the man appreciated the awkwardness of his position. But Blaine finally got an answer in a minute, when it was found by figuring that the dissatisfied Greenbacker paid just 7 cents a year to support the government of the United States.

The poor fellow was laughed down, but he thought he would try it once more, and he told Mr. Blaine that the duty on tea was hard upon the farmers. But he was worse off than before when he was told that there was no duty on tea at all! Some of his friends who seemed to enjoy his discomfiture, wanted him to tackle Blaine on the duty on whisky, but the

# THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879. NUMBER 120

## THE NEWS.

### The Outlook Again Becomes Gloomy for Memphis.

### A Steady Increase in the Number of Yellow Fever Cases.

### Everything Bustle and Excitement Around the Rooms of the Howard Association.

### Twenty-Nine New Cases of Fever and Five Deaths.

### Gold Withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

### Secretary Sherman's Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### State of Trade as Shown by the Clearing House Returns in New York.

### MEMPHIS.

### A Gloomy Outlook—Twenty-Five New Cases and Five Deaths.

### Memphis, Aug. 7.—The outlook once again begins to wear a gloomy aspect.

### The increase in the number of new cases yesterday and to-day has served as a warning to those who were hopeful of being spared the affliction of another serious epidemic.

### Everything has been bustle and excitement in and around the rooms of the Howard Association to-day.

### Twenty-five new cases of fever and five deaths.

### The new cases to-day number 29, and the deaths 5.

### It rained heavily this afternoon. Another storm from the south is threatened.

### The committee of safety have sent circular letters to absent Memphians in other cities, asking their assistance toward supporting the poor now in the camps.

### GOLD.

### Withdrawals from the Bank of England.

### London, August 7.—Financial writers say that the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday, for the United States, is the probable precursor of larger shipments, in payment for American produce arriving here and in France. It is understood that the Bank of England holds a large amount in American currencies.

### The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £236,000 during the past week.

### SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

### His Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is understood here by Secretary Sherman's friends that he will renew his recommendation in his next annual report to limit the silver coinage to \$50,000,000.

### He believes that this amount can be forced into circulation and not more, and that any increase in the coinage above that sum will only result in filling up the Treasury vaults. There has been some talk at the Treasury Department of asking members of Congress to take one month's pay in standard dollars to aid in putting them in circulation. This would give to each member about twenty-five pounds of silver.

### STATE OF TRADE.

### What the Clearing House Returns Show.

### NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Public to-day, in place of its usual weekly table of Clearing House returns, publishes figures for the entire month of July. The gains are still encouraging. The operations of midsummer, even more than those of February and March, show that resumption has given a great impetus to business throughout the country. The grand total for the month is \$3,123,000,000, against \$2,583,000,000 in July, 1878. Of all the cities of the first class, Chicago decidedly takes the lead in proportion of increase, with New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia following. A great part of the gain at Philadelphia was due to the large grain movement, as was much of the increase at Chicago, and it is, therefore, more satisfactory to find that this city has, nevertheless, made a greater increase than either of the rival Eastern cities in other than stock transactions. Business at St. Louis is very large for the season, although it compares unfavorably with the exceptionally large transactions of last year. The gain at Pittsburgh will occasion no surprise to those who are aware of the great activity in iron manufacture and trade at that and other points. Not the least encouraging feature is the increase in exchanges at all the small cities, though San Francisco is one of the very few towns where a decrease is noted, but even there the falling off is only 27-100 per cent.

### TILDEN RESPONSIBLE.

### NEW YORK, August 7.—Reviewing the removal of Police Commissioner Smith, the Sun says: There is no bureau of Nincompoops to lay to this time. Either Tilden has little influence with the Governor or Mayor of his own making, or the unjust and illegal removal of General Smith must be laid to his charge. What the effect will be on Tilden's political fortunes remains to be seen. He is a strong man, and he may be strong enough to do such things. We shall see.

### RE-ARRESTED.

### CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Tribune's Ottawa special: Heman B. Chapman, who last summer was tried and acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$14,000 from the United States Express Company, while driving one of its delivery wagons, has been shadowed since his acquittal, and to-day was arrested at La Salle, where the robbery was committed, the charge this time being perjury. Chapman's trunk was searched and found to contain a considerable sum of money which bears evidence of having been buried so long, as to be useless for circulating purposes. Chapman has been to San Francisco, and under the name of George A. White has established a news agency on the Southern Pacific, a fact which is to be sworn to by citizens of California, who will also show that he has handled large sums of money there. The case was continued six days.

### LABOR.

### Facts Concerning Labor in Europe and America which Reveal Very Important Truths.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The following has been furnished by the Department of State:

### The reports from the United States Consuls on the condition of labor in the several countries of Europe, which have been prepared for publication by the Department of State, their publication being provided for on the last day of the recent session of Congress, will be ready for distribution in a few days.

### These reports cover all phases of the labor question in Europe, viz: the rates of wages, the hours of labor, the habits of the working people, and their manner of living, capital and labor, strike, drinking, trades-unions, Socialism, Communism, etc. The condition of the working people of Europe—their continued struggles with most adverse circumstances, as compared with the condition of the working people of the United States, is well portrayed in these reports.

### The following startling facts are clearly proved by these reports:

### 1. That wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France, and England, three times those of Germany, Italy, and Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands.

### 2. That the prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in Europe, and that the laborer in the United States, were he satisfied with the scanty and miserable fare upon which the European laborer must live, can purchase like food for less money than it can be purchased for in Europe.

### 3. That the French working people, with far less wages are happier than the working people of Great Britain, who receive the highest wages in Europe, on account of the enormous drain upon the economic habits of the former, and the strikes, drink, and consequent recklessness of the latter.

### 4. That more misery results from strikes, drinking, Socialism, and Communism in England and Germany than from all other causes combined, hard times included.

### As Congress only provided for the publication of 15,000 copies of these reports—\$900 for the House, 4,000 for the Senate, and 2,000 for the Department of State,—Senators and members of Congress will do well to get their allotted number or distribution among their constituents at this most opportune time of investigation into the condition of labor in the United States.

### The reading of these reports will remind many of the naturalized workmen in this country (who are so free to denounce the condition of affairs in the United States) of the hopeless condition of labor from which they escaped by emigration to the Republic, and upon their eyes to the superior position of the workingmen in this country. It will show the native American workmen the difference between labor disfranchised, degraded and hopeless in Europe, and labor free, independent, and honorable, and an equal sharer in political power in America.

### A careful study of these reports will do more to solve and settle the "labor problem" in the intelligent judgment of the country than the fragmentary investigations which have thus far been the only public inquiries undertaken by the Government.

## THE NEWS.

### The Outlook Again Becomes Gloomy for Memphis.

### A Steady Increase in the Number of Yellow Fever Cases.

### Everything Bustle and Excitement Around the Rooms of the Howard Association.

### Twenty-Nine New Cases of Fever and Five Deaths.

### Gold Withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

### Secretary Sherman's Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### State of Trade as Shown by the Clearing House Returns in New York.

### MEMPHIS.

### A Gloomy Outlook—Twenty-Five New Cases and Five Deaths.

### Memphis, Aug. 7.—The outlook once again begins to wear a gloomy aspect.

### The increase in the number of new cases yesterday and to-day has served as a warning to those who were hopeful of being spared the affliction of another serious epidemic.

### Everything has been bustle and excitement in and around the rooms of the Howard Association to-day.

### Twenty-five new cases of fever and five deaths.

### The new cases to-day number 29, and the deaths 5.

### It rained heavily this afternoon. Another storm from the south is threatened.

### The committee of safety have sent circular letters to absent Memphians in other cities, asking their assistance toward supporting the poor now in the camps.

### GOLD.

### Withdrawals from the Bank of England.

### London, August 7.—Financial writers say that the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday, for the United States, is the probable precursor of larger shipments, in payment for American produce arriving here and in France. It is understood that the Bank of England holds a large amount in American currencies.

### The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £236,000 during the past week.

### SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

### His Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is understood here by Secretary Sherman's friends that he will renew his recommendation in his next annual report to limit the silver coinage to \$50,000,000.

### He believes that this amount can be forced into circulation and not more, and that any increase in the coinage above that sum will only result in filling up the Treasury vaults. There has been some talk at the Treasury Department of asking members of Congress to take one month's pay in standard dollars to aid in putting them in circulation. This would give to each member about twenty-five pounds of silver.

### STATE OF TRADE.

### What the Clearing House Returns Show.

### NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Public to-day, in place of its usual weekly table of Clearing House returns, publishes figures for the entire month of July. The gains are still encouraging. The operations of midsummer, even more than those of February and March, show that resumption has given a great impetus to business throughout the country. The grand total for the month is \$3,123,000,000, against \$2,583,000,000 in July, 1878. Of all the cities of the first class, Chicago decidedly takes the lead in proportion of increase, with New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia following. A great part of the gain at Philadelphia was due to the large grain movement, as was much of the increase at Chicago, and it is, therefore, more satisfactory to find that this city has, nevertheless, made a greater increase than either of the rival Eastern cities in other than stock transactions. Business at St. Louis is very large for the season, although it compares unfavorably with the exceptionally large transactions of last year. The gain at Pittsburgh will occasion no surprise to those who are aware of the great activity in iron manufacture and trade at that and other points. Not the least encouraging feature is the increase in exchanges at all the small cities, though San Francisco is one of the very few towns where a decrease is noted, but even there the falling off is only 27-100 per cent.

### TILDEN RESPONSIBLE.

### NEW YORK, August 7.—Reviewing the removal of Police Commissioner Smith, the Sun says: There is no bureau of Nincompoops to lay to this time. Either Tilden has little influence with the Governor or Mayor of his own making, or the unjust and illegal removal of General Smith must be laid to his charge. What the effect will be on Tilden's political fortunes remains to be seen. He is a strong man, and he may be strong enough to do such things. We shall see.

### RE-ARRESTED.

### CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Tribune's Ottawa special: Heman B. Chapman, who last summer was tried and acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$14,000 from the United States Express Company, while driving one of its delivery wagons, has been shadowed since his acquittal, and to-day was arrested at La Salle, where the robbery was committed, the charge this time being perjury. Chapman's trunk was searched and found to contain a considerable sum of money which bears evidence of having been buried so long, as to be useless for circulating purposes. Chapman has been to San Francisco, and under the name of George A. White has established a news agency on the Southern Pacific, a fact which is to be sworn to by citizens of California, who will also show that he has handled large sums of money there. The case was continued six days.

### LABOR.

### Facts Concerning Labor in Europe and America which Reveal Very Important Truths.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The following has been furnished by the Department of State:

### The reports from the United States Consuls on the condition of labor in the several countries of Europe, which have been prepared for publication by the Department of State, their publication being provided for on the last day of the recent session of Congress, will be ready for distribution in a few days.

### These reports cover all phases of the labor question in Europe, viz: the rates of wages, the hours of labor, the habits of the working people, and their manner of living, capital and labor, strike, drinking, trades-unions, Socialism, Communism, etc. The condition of the working people of Europe—their continued struggles with most adverse circumstances, as compared with the condition of the working people of the United States, is well portrayed in these reports.

### The following startling facts are clearly proved by these reports:

### 1. That wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France, and England, three times those of Germany, Italy, and Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands.

### 2. That the prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in Europe, and that the laborer in the United States, were he satisfied with the scanty and miserable fare upon which the European laborer must live, can purchase like food for less money than it can be purchased for in Europe.

### 3. That the French working people, with far less wages are happier than the working people of Great Britain, who receive the highest wages in Europe, on account of the enormous drain upon the economic habits of the former, and the strikes, drink, and consequent recklessness of the latter.

### 4. That more misery results from strikes, drinking, Socialism, and Communism in England and Germany than from all other causes combined, hard times included.

### As Congress only provided for the publication of 15,000 copies of these reports—\$900 for the House, 4,000 for the Senate, and 2,000 for the Department of State,—Senators and members of Congress will do well to get their allotted number or distribution among their constituents at this most opportune time of investigation into the condition of labor in the United States.

### The reading of these reports will remind many of the naturalized workmen in this country (who are so free to denounce the condition of affairs in the United States) of the hopeless condition of labor from which they escaped by emigration to the Republic, and upon their eyes to the superior position of the workingmen in this country. It will show the native American workmen the difference between labor disfranchised, degraded and hopeless in Europe, and labor free, independent, and honorable, and an equal sharer in political power in America.

### A careful study of these reports will do more to solve and settle the "labor problem" in the intelligent judgment of the country than the fragmentary investigations which have thus far been the only public inquiries undertaken by the Government.

## THE NEWS.

### The Outlook Again Becomes Gloomy for Memphis.

### A Steady Increase in the Number of Yellow Fever Cases.

### Everything Bustle and Excitement Around the Rooms of the Howard Association.

### Twenty-Nine New Cases of Fever and Five Deaths.

### Gold Withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

### Secretary Sherman's Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### State of Trade as Shown by the Clearing House Returns in New York.

### MEMPHIS.

### A Gloomy Outlook—Twenty-Five New Cases and Five Deaths.

### Memphis, Aug. 7.—The outlook once again begins to wear a gloomy aspect.

### The increase in the number of new cases yesterday and to-day has served as a warning to those who were hopeful of being spared the affliction of another serious epidemic.

### Everything has been bustle and excitement in and around the rooms of the Howard Association to-day.

### Twenty-five new cases of fever and five deaths.

### The new cases to-day number 29, and the deaths 5.

### It rained heavily this afternoon. Another storm from the south is threatened.

### The committee of safety have sent circular letters to absent Memphians in other cities, asking their assistance toward supporting the poor now in the camps.

### GOLD.

### Withdrawals from the Bank of England.

### London, August 7.—Financial writers say that the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday, for the United States, is the probable precursor of larger shipments, in payment for American produce arriving here and in France. It is understood that the Bank of England holds a large amount in American currencies.

### The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £236,000 during the past week.

### SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

### His Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is understood here by Secretary Sherman's friends that he will renew his recommendation in his next annual report to limit the silver coinage to \$50,000,000.

### He believes that this amount can be forced into circulation and not more, and that any increase in the coinage above that sum will only result in filling up the Treasury vaults. There has been some talk at the Treasury Department of asking members of Congress to take one month's pay in standard dollars to aid in putting them in circulation. This would give to each member about twenty-five pounds of silver.

### STATE OF TRADE.

### What the Clearing House Returns Show.

### NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Public to-day, in place of its usual weekly table of Clearing House returns, publishes figures for the entire month of July. The gains are still encouraging. The operations of midsummer, even more than those of February and March, show that resumption has given a great impetus to business throughout the country. The grand total for the month is \$3,123,000,000, against \$2,583,000,000 in July, 1878. Of all the cities of the first class, Chicago decidedly takes the lead in proportion of increase, with New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia following. A great part of the gain at Philadelphia was due to the large grain movement, as was much of the increase at Chicago, and it is, therefore, more satisfactory to find that this city has, nevertheless, made a greater increase than either of the rival Eastern cities in other than stock transactions. Business at St. Louis is very large for the season, although it compares unfavorably with the exceptionally large transactions of last year. The gain at Pittsburgh will occasion no surprise to those who are aware of the great activity in iron manufacture and trade at that and other points. Not the least encouraging feature is the increase in exchanges at all the small cities, though San Francisco is one of the very few towns where a decrease is noted, but even there the falling off is only 27-100 per cent.

### TILDEN RESPONSIBLE.

### NEW YORK, August 7.—Reviewing the removal of Police Commissioner Smith, the Sun says: There is no bureau of Nincompoops to lay to this time. Either Tilden has little influence with the Governor or Mayor of his own making, or the unjust and illegal removal of General Smith must be laid to his charge. What the effect will be on Tilden's political fortunes remains to be seen. He is a strong man, and he may be strong enough to do such things. We shall see.

### RE-ARRESTED.

### CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Tribune's Ottawa special: Heman B. Chapman, who last summer was tried and acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$14,000 from the United States Express Company, while driving one of its delivery wagons, has been shadowed since his acquittal, and to-day was arrested at La Salle, where the robbery was committed, the charge this time being perjury. Chapman's trunk was searched and found to contain a considerable sum of money which bears evidence of having been buried so long, as to be useless for circulating purposes. Chapman has been to San Francisco, and under the name of George A. White has established a news agency on the Southern Pacific, a fact which is to be sworn to by citizens of California, who will also show that he has handled large sums of money there. The case was continued six days.

### LABOR.

### Facts Concerning Labor in Europe and America which Reveal Very Important Truths.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The following has been furnished by the Department of State:

### The reports from the United States Consuls on the condition of labor in the several countries of Europe, which have been prepared for publication by the Department of State, their publication being provided for on the last day of the recent session of Congress, will be ready for distribution in a few days.

### These reports cover all phases of the labor question in Europe, viz: the rates of wages, the hours of labor, the habits of the working people, and their manner of living, capital and labor, strike, drinking, trades-unions, Socialism, Communism, etc. The condition of the working people of Europe—their continued struggles with most adverse circumstances, as compared with the condition of the working people of the United States, is well portrayed in these reports.

### The following startling facts are clearly proved by these reports:

### 1. That wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France, and England, three times those of Germany, Italy, and Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands.

### 2. That the prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in Europe, and that the laborer in the United States, were he satisfied with the scanty and miserable fare upon which the European laborer must live, can purchase like food for less money than it can be purchased for in Europe.

### 3. That the French working people, with far less wages are happier than the working people of Great Britain, who receive the highest wages in Europe, on account of the enormous drain upon the economic habits of the former, and the strikes, drink, and consequent recklessness of the latter.

### 4. That more misery results from strikes, drinking, Socialism, and Communism in England and Germany than from all other causes combined, hard times included.

### As Congress only provided for the publication of 15,000 copies of these reports—\$900 for the House, 4,000 for the Senate, and 2,000 for the Department of State,—Senators and members of Congress will do well to get their allotted number or distribution among their constituents at this most opportune time of investigation into the condition of labor in the United States.

### The reading of these reports will remind many of the naturalized workmen in this country (who are so free to denounce the condition of affairs in the United States) of the hopeless condition of labor from which they escaped by emigration to the Republic, and upon their eyes to the superior position of the workingmen in this country. It will show the native American workmen the difference between labor disfranchised, degraded and hopeless in Europe, and labor free, independent, and honorable, and an equal sharer in political power in America.

### A careful study of these reports will do more to solve and settle the "labor problem" in the intelligent judgment of the country than the fragmentary investigations which have thus far been the only public inquiries undertaken by the Government.

## THE NEWS.

### The Outlook Again Becomes Gloomy for Memphis.

### A Steady Increase in the Number of Yellow Fever Cases.

### Everything Bustle and Excitement Around the Rooms of the Howard Association.

### Twenty-Nine New Cases of Fever and Five Deaths.

### Gold Withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

### Secretary Sherman's Views Relating to Silver Circulation and Coinage.

### State of Trade as Shown by the Clearing House Returns in New York.

### MEMPHIS.

### A Gloomy Outlook—Twenty-Five New Cases and Five Deaths.



# THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-  
Way.

Trains at Janesville station.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.25 a m  
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.40 p m  
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.45 p m

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.25 a m  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.40 p m  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$3.45 p m

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.  
Trains at Janesville station.

Going North.....Arrive Depart  
Day Express.....1:30 p. m. 1:35 p. m.  
Fond du Lac passenger.....8:40 p. m. 8:45 p. m.

Going South.....Arrive Depart  
Day Express.....8:40 a. m. 8:45 a. m.  
Fond du Lac passenger.....1:30 p. m. 1:35 p. m.

Western Union Railroad.  
TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

West Bound.  
Day Express.....10:55 A M  
Night Express.....10:11 P M  
Accommodation.....9:30 P M

East Bound.  
Day Express.....3:10 P M  
Night Express.....5:33 A M  
Accommodation.....10:55 A M

Post-Office, Summer Time Table.  
The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way.....1:30 p. m.  
Madison and Way.....7 a. m.  
Waterloo Junction.....7:30 a. m.

Green Bay and Way.....2:35 p. m.  
Monroe and Way.....5:30 a. m.  
Madison and Way.....1:30 p. m.

Beloit stage by the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee.....8 p. m.  
Chicago through, Night via Milton  
Janesville and Way.....8:00 p. m.

Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.  
Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.  
Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.  
Oatridge and Leiden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.....12:00 m.

Madison and Milwaukee.....8 p. m.  
Chicago through, Night via Milton  
Janesville and Way.....8:00 p. m.

Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.  
Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.  
Chicago and Way.....8:00 p. m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.  
Daily from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. On Sundays from 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.

On Saturday night only, a through coach from Chicago to Janesville via Fond du Lac and train and on Monday morning only, a through coach is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

A Remarkable Oase.  
It is said that history repeats itself. Certainly this is true in respect to remarkable crimes. Nothing that happens in one age but finds its parallel in another.

An old man, when reading of the Pecoset brood, recalled a similar affair in Maine more than half a century ago.

Knowing that the venerable Judge Sprague, now 96 years of age, but in full possession of his remarkable faculties, had seen the principle actor in that tragedy, he requested the judge to dictate an account of it, with his kindly consent to do, and the narrative, as given in the Advertiser, is as follows:

In 1815, at Augusta, Maine, I became acquainted with James McCausland, who then was, and had been for several years, a prisoner in the common jail at that place.

He was confided as an insane person, and was, in fact, a monomaniac on the subject of religion. I was informed that before his imprisonment he lived in Pittsburg, a town on the Kennebec river, opposite the town of Gardiner; that he was a common laborer, quite ignorant and unable to read or write.

There was in Gardiner an Episcopal church which he sometimes attended, but his religious excitement was occasioned by hearing an itinerant preacher. He told me himself that it became impressed on his mind that he must make a burnt-offering sacrifice, but he didn't know how to do it, and was much troubled. At length it occurred to him that it would be best to burn the church at Gardiner, and kill a certain number of people residing in a small house on the bank of the Cohasset, a few miles above Gardiner village; but he was still doubtful. That in this unsettled state of mind he went alone at midnight into the church, and while there, thinking on the subject, he heard a voice from Heaven saying "Young man, push on," that this message that he should go forward and do what was then contemplating—that is, burn the church and kill the woman. This removed all doubt; then he knew what he must do. He thought he would save the "holy things," as he called them—that is, the Bible, prayer book and pulpit cushions. He accordingly carried them a short distance and hid them under the roots of a tree which had been blown down. He then went and got some live coals, carried them in a shoe to the church, set it on fire, and it was wholly consumed. He said the next day there was a great talk about it, and another man was accused, but he went forward and told the people that that man had nothing to do with it; that he set fire to the church himself; and to convince them of it he carried some of them to the place and showed them the holy things which he had saved. The burnt-offering was then complete, and it only remained to make the sacrifice. For that purpose he got into a canoe in the night time, and showed it up stream till he came opposite where the woman lived, there landed, and went into the house. On entering he found two men asleep on the floor; he stepped over them and saw the woman sitting by the side of a bed, on which there was a sick person; and at the same time, by the light of the fire, he saw a butcher knife sticking in a beam overhead, and he knew that the Lord had prepared that knife for his purpose. He took it, went to the woman and cut her throat; that he then left the house without being obstructed, got into his canoe and went home. The next day a great crowd came after him, some of them armed, as if they expected a violent resistance, but he had no such idea. He submitted quietly, and they carried him to jail.

I was told by others that when he was arraigned in court upon an indictment for murder he said he killed the woman. Chief Justice Parsons told him that he was under no obligation to confess his guilt, and had a right to require the Commonwealth to prove it. He answered that he killed the woman, and he shouldn't lie about it. The jury upon his trial returned a verdict of guilty, but he was never sentenced. On the calendar of prisoners was an entry, "James McCausland, convict of murder," and under this record he was

held in prison until his death, more than thirty years I believe. I conversed with him several times, and he always told the same story. He answered all questions readily, and without excitement. I asked him if he was sorry he had killed that woman. He said no; he was commanded to do it, and his sins were forgiven. He asked me if he would do the same thing again if he were out of jail. He said no; he should have no occasion for it. I said, "But suppose that you should receive another similar command, would you obey it?" He answered, "Oh, I shouldn't receive another command; my sins are forgiven." He was always grave and serious. I never saw him smile, but he had no tinge of melancholy or depression. He never indicated a wish to be liberated, nor made a complaint of his treatment by the jailor. He seemed perfectly satisfied with himself and his condition. I was told that a woman on seeing him burst into tears. He said to her, "Good woman, don't cry for me, but for yourself and your children. I am better off than you are." He had no anxiety for the present or the future. He once said to me, "I am as happy here in the arms of my Saviour as an infant child in the arms of its mother." I think he never had a doubt that burning the church and killing the woman were meritorious acts, in obedience to an express command from Heaven, and that his sins were thereby expiated and forgiven. He was an object of curiosity to all who had many visitors, from each of whom he exacted two cents. We all stood outside the iron doors of his cell and saw and talked with him through a small square hole near the top. If, while conversing with one, another appeared, he would dodge out of sight and remain there until the tribute was paid. I asked him why he charged that sum and neither more nor less. He said it was because that was the smallest sum mentioned in the Scripture—the widow cast into the treasury two mites—and he thought that if he charged only the smallest sum mentioned, he was doing right. He learned to read while in prison, but I never saw any book in his cell except a Bible and a prayer-book. He generally asked his visitors if he should make a prayer; if the answer was in the affirmative, he would repeat one of the prayers of the Episcopal church. He was a large man, above the average height, with broad shoulders and other indications of physical strength. In his countenance there was nothing remarkable except his eyes, which were very piercing. He wore a gown or robe, covering his shoulders and reaching to his ankles. He was cleanly and neat in his person, when he stood erect with his long abundant beard resting upon his breast, his appearance was dignified and patriarchal.

His cell was not large, and was situated on the ground floor, near the entrance of the building. After being in the cell many years, I think about twenty, he was on one occasion taken out. It was in order to measure him for some new clothing. The jailor conducted him through a covered way to his dwelling house. He was there met by a tailor, who at once proceeded to take the necessary measurements. While she was doing this, which was but a short time, he stood perfectly still; when she turned away he walked to the middle of the room, looked about and said, "This seems to me like a palace;" then going toward a window, he said, "What large windows these have!" It was a small dining room, with a painted floor, an ordinary table, and a few common chairs. The windows were small. There were four or five men present beside myself; they made some few remarks, but McCausland was silent. He seemed excited, walked to and fro three or four times, and then said, "I'll walk back," Mr. Dillingham, the jailor, said to him, "You needn't be in a hurry, McCausland; sit down," and offered him a chair. He said, "No, I'll go back; I'll go back," and then of his own accord he returned to his cell.

Some years after this when I was attending court at Augusta, Mr. Dillingham came to me and said, "McCausland wants to see you." I was much surprised and went forthwith to the jail. As soon as he heard I was there, he put out his hand with some bank bills in it saying to me, "Take this," I declined, and asked him what he wanted. He replied, "You are going to Washington soon, and I want you to go and see General Jackson and get him to order them to pay me my pension." (he had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution); he added, "The county now takes my pension to pay my board, but I think if they keep me here they ought to pay my board." I told him that General Jackson could not help him; that the law directed how his pension should be disposed of. He replied, "General Jackson is above the law, and if you will go to him he will order them to pay me my pension."

This was the last interview I had with him. I soon afterward removed from the State.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE  
AND  
EXAMINATIONS!

Second District of Rock County.

THE INSTITUTE

Will open at Clinton, Monday, August 12th, and continue two weeks, under charge of Prof. S. S. ROCKWOOD and Prof. H. D. MAXSON, as conductors. We hope to see every teacher in the district present. Board will be furnished at reasonable rates. Mrs. F. E. Babcock and Miss Carrie E. Dow will assist teachers in securing boarding places, if application is made early.

EXAMINATIONS.

Special Examination August 23d and 24th. Regular Fall Examinations will be held as follows:

At Johnsonville, September 15th and 16th. At Afon, September 17th and 18th. At Clinton, September 19th and 20th. At Milton, September 22d and 23d. At Emerald Grove, October 20th and 21st. Two full day's work may be expected. For further particulars see posters. Milton, July 28th, 1879.

J. B. TRACY,  
County Superintendent of Schools.

W. H. WHEELER & CO.,  
BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

Manufacturers of the Old Standard

ECLIPSE

WINN ENGINES!

AND THE LATEST IMPROVED

Force, Lift and Cistern Pumps

PIPE FITTING, DRIVE POINTS, Etc.

which we offer at lowest wholesale prices.

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

# THE GREAT SALE

OF THE

# SEASON!!

Will Open on Monday Morning, July

14th, 1879, at

# M'Key & Bro's

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

To dispose of our surplus stock of SUMMER goods before the end of the Season, we have determined to offer the people of Janesville and Rock County a series of the Greatest Bargains ever known in the annals of trade. Our surplus stock must and shall be closed out at once. To accomplish this end we shall stop at no sacrifice however great, but make prices that will cause an immediate rush for the goods. In our

Dress Goods Department.

We have made a general reduction in prices and offer an elegant variety of light fabrics for Summer Wear at less than cost to close out.

All-Wool Bunting worth 50c reduced to 22c per yard.

20 lines of choice Dress Goods in the best American brands, sold at various prices from 20 to 37c cents per yard, out down to 15 cents per yard all around. The best stock of BLACK SILKS in the city at old prices notwithstanding the recent advance of 25 per cent in the market.

All-Wool Black Lace Bunting 48 inches wide reduced to 90 cents per yard.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS at 50 per cent less than cost.

Anticipating the recent advance of 40 per cent in raw cotton, we bought largely of Sheetings, Shirtings and all kinds of Cotton goods, and while our stock lasts we have concluded to give our customers the benefit of our timely purchase. We shall therefore continue to sell Cottons at our former extremely low prices. We offer immense lines of Stylish Prints at 5 cents per yard.

Hose at 5 cents per pair. Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each. Edgings at 5 cents per yard. "Janesville Belle," the best \$1.00 Corset in the west. Pat. Val. Laces 5 cents per yard. Ladies' Ties 5 cents each. 12 spools of Thread for 5 cents. 1000 Fans at 5 cents each. Ruchings at 5 cents per yard.

We would say in conclusion that we are bound to make a clean sweep of all our surplus Spring and Summer Goods within the next 30 days, and those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to buy seasonable goods for a mere song should call at once.

McKEY & BRO.,  
24 and 26 Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Sign of the Golden Sheep.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

For the Next 60 Days at the Great

Young America Dry Goods House

OF

THOS. LEECH

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. L. FORD!

Has a Few Light Summer Suitings, Pantings

left, which he will make up cheap for cash to

make room for Fall Stock. Please call and

leave your measure.

Shirt Patterns Cut to Order, Price 50 cents.

Yours, 95 in the Shade,

J. L. FORD.

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

my24dwy

# JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LIVERY STABLE.

N. FREDERICKS, Proprietor.

MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

(Near the Davis House).

First Class Livery.

Particular Attention Paid to the Furnishing of Hearse and Carriages for Funerals.

HARDWARE.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery,

Wood Work for Buggies and Wagons, Coal and Wood Stoves, &c.

W. S. BENNETT & CO.

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware and Woodware.

All kinds of Carpenters' Hardware: Wood, Pumps, Barbed Wire, and the Finest Cook and Heating stoves ever offered for sale in the County. All kinds of Job Work done to order.

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE.

WEBB & HALL.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK, - - - JANESVILLE

DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware,

H. H. BLANCHARD,

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.

Special attention given to collections, and to the foreclosure of mortgages. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office on Main street, over M. J. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis.

FURNITURE.

M. HANSON & CO.

ON THE RACE, - - - JANESVILLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine Furniture, and Bedroom Sets.

Down to hard pan prices. Upholstering done at lowest living rates. For genuine bargains, good goods, and fair dealing, call at their warehouse.

W. H. ASHCRAFT.

NO. 22, W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

MANUFACTURER AND

Dealer in all kinds of Furniture,

At Lowest Cash Prices. Special attention paid to Undertaking.

L. B. CUTTING, Proprietor,

64 W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

New Furniture Rooms.

Keeps a Full Line of all kinds of Furniture at Lowest Living Prices. Undertaking a Specialty.

BRITTON & KIMBALL.

NEXT DOOR TO POST O. - - - JANESVILLE

DEALERS IN

Fine Furniture, and Practical Undertakers.

13 Years' Experience. Prices of all Goods Very Reasonable.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

JAMES CLARK & CO.

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Patent Gem, Extra Minnesota Wheat Flour.

Buckwheat Flour, Bran, Feed, &c. All Flour Warranted to give satisfaction.

BARNES & HODSON.

FLOUR MILLS ON RACE - - - JANESVILLE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pearl White Patent, Hodson's Best,

From Old and New Minnesota Wheat. Delivery to all parts of the City.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADLER.

MAIN ST. - - - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets

All kinds of Human Hair Goods.

STONE MILLS.

NOTHOM BROS. Proprietors.

Office at Corner of Franklin & West Milwaukee Street Corn Exchange.

Where is kept the following brands of flour: Choice Patent Sun, Best Minnesota Wheat Flour, and Rolled Flour.

Made without the use of Mill Stone; also all kinds of feed; Good Flour exchanged for Good Wheat; Cash paid for Wheat.

DRUGGIST

A. J. ROBERTS.

E. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE

DEALER IN

All kinds of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

Also, Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower always on hand.

Stencil Cutter, Lock Smith, &c.

E. CALF.

NO 6 FRANKLIN ST. - - - JANESVILLE

Having obtained the exclusive sale of the Rymanville Vanocine Monitor and Iron Pump for Janesville and vicinity, at bottom prices; will warrant my mills to be perfect in regulation and sale to operate in heavy waste. A good guarantee is given. Also, new rubber rolls to clothes wringers; galley ground, saws, dies, muttons and accoutrements, lead and iron pipe all at the lowest price for cash.

COAL AND WOOD.

HOGBOOM & ATWOOD

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE.

Coal, Wood, Brick, Water Lime, Quick Lime, Plastering, Laid

and Sewer Pipe.

J. S. HOGBO







## BRIEFLETS.

—Take it cool.  
—Temple of Honor night.  
—Eight day of the eighth month.  
—Mrs. Fred Sonneborn is visiting friends in Pewaukee for a few days.  
—Rev. Mr. Sawin writes that he expects to be at home next Wednesday.  
—Justice Prichard was called to Lima yesterday as a witness in a case.  
—To-day's Inter-Ocean contains quite a full account of the Guards' party.  
—Mrs. E. H. Davies and daughter returned from the East last evening.  
—Rev. W. P. Stowe preached last evening at the Lake Bluff camp-meeting.  
—S. C. Cheaney, the leading dry goods man of Monroe, is in the city to-day.  
—City Treasurer Haselton in another column gives notice that he is ready to receive the city taxes.  
—The Presbyterian Sunday school has gone up the river this afternoon for a steamboat ride and a picnic.  
—Rev. F. L. Chapell started for the East yesterday, and will spend several weeks by the sea-shore and in visiting his old friends. We trust it will give him much enjoyment and rest.  
—Kate Lynch has been enjoying a ten days' vacation, and has been rollicking around in northern part of the State. She returned drunk, as usual, and has been locked up in jail.  
—Mrs. J. W. Sanderson returned last evening from California. Her trip has been an extended one and a pleasant one. Rev. Mr. Sanderson is expected to return from the East next week.  
—Master Frank Schicker, not satisfied with the change in the weather this morning, concluded to get outside of terra firma, and so took a cold water bath in Rock river. No damage done.  
—The suit of Pratt vs. Campbell, in which a bill for lme was involved, was tried before Justice Brooks yesterday afternoon, and the jury failing to agree up to 12 o'clock last night, were discharged.  
—Mrs. R. E. Andrews, of Maroa, Iowa, and her daughter, Miss Agnes Andrews, are in the city, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Whiting. They will remain here several weeks, and will be gladly welcomed by their many Janesville friends.  
—Miss Marion Guernsey left this morning for a month's professional trip in Iowa. Miss Guernsey is an elocutionist who can hold the attention of any audience, and she will surely win high prizes wherever she may appear on the stage or platform.  
—William Malone, who was arrested and fined for assault upon a man named Johnson, in Lima, and who was released on a writ of habeas corpus, has been rearrested and fined \$15 and costs, amounting to \$50. An appeal has been taken to the Circuit Court.  
—Clark Burnham will start to-morrow afternoon for Hartford, Connecticut, to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor, to which he is a delegate. The Council will meet next Wednesday, and will probably be in session several days.  
—Montgomery Ward, of the large Chicago house of Montgomery Ward & Co., was in the city yesterday afternoon trying to make arrangements to rent the two stores in Cannon's new block, for the purpose of opening a large dry goods establishment. As Nash & Lee, the grocers, are to occupy the corner store, the project will probably fall through.  
—All those who intend to take advantage of the Knights of Pythias excursion to Chicago for \$3, should get their tickets before the 13th inst. as the railroad company must be informed on that day how many cars are needed. All those who thus purchase tickets in advance will be guaranteed seats. Do not delay until a more convenient season as it may be too late to get good accommodations.  
—Yesterday the replevin suit by which Mr. Lantry sought to recover the \$35 involved in the Concanon case was decided against him by Justice Brooks. He has given notice of an appeal. To-day another suit concerning the same money was put on trial, it being a guarantee by Enright, Kelly & Co., of Chicago, who seek to get the \$35 to offset an indebtedness of Concanon. A great deal of money is being spent in trying to settle who shall have that \$35.  
—George Horn and August Geiss, members of the Bower City Band, have made an engagement to play in the orchestra of a Louisville theater for forty weeks. They expect to start the first of next week. This will prove a hard loss for the Band, but to Mr. Horn and Mr. Geiss it will doubtless prove a profitable engagement, and while all will regret their departure, yet they wish them the best of success. Mr. Geiss has lately invested \$115 in new instruments, which he expects to receive from Germany before his departure.

## HELD FOR POSTAGE.

The following letters are held for postage:  
Joseph Wallman, Watertown, Wis.; Thomas Slagg, Cambridge, Wis.; Mrs. Myra M. Brown, Appleton, Wis.; A. G. Piel, Racine, Wis.; Miss Bertha Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NEW DRESSMAKING ROOMS.

Mrs. E. P. Forbes wishes to call attention to the fact that she has opened dress making and general sewing rooms near the Gazette office and is prepared to do all kinds of dressmaking and fancy and plain stitching, on short notice. All in want of sewing, will do well to give her a call.

## THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON, DRUGGISTS.  
The thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at 74 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a. m., to-day at 59 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a. m., at 55 degrees above; at 1 o'clock p. m., at 70 degrees above. Clear.

One year ago to-day at 7 o'clock a. m. the thermometer stood at 78 degrees above and at 2 o'clock p. m. at 77 degrees above. The indications to-day are, clear or fair weather, with northerly winds shifting to east and south in the western portions, slight changes in temperature and slowly rising barometer.

## THE MYSTERY OF LOVE.

## A Traveling Man, Feeling Himself Deceived by a Janesville Girl, Wants to Die.

He Decides to Wait a Little.

A half-ripened sensation, which bids fair to be of more than ordinary interest to Janesville gossipers, is waited to us from Chicago. A few mornings ago a traveling man arrived there on the boat from Milwaukee, and on stepping upon the dock was greeted by a gentleman who is prominently connected with the land department of one of the leading railroads. The traveling man represents a heavy Eastern house, and makes Detroit his home, or rather resting place, as he is on the road much of the time looking after the Western interests of the firm he represents. This particular morning, as he stepped off the steamer, he was evidently in a frenzied state of mind bordering upon insanity, and he talked so queerly and acted so strangely, that the land office man questioned him rather closely. He said he was in great trouble, and that he had half a mind to throw himself into the lake. The railroad man facetiously told him that wise was a great deal better than water to drown trouble, but the traveler soon convinced him that it was not a joking matter, but one of great seriousness to him, and opening his heart, he told his story, interrupting himself by frequent hysterical sobs, changing in a moment to fearful outbursts of passion, showing that his mind was terribly agitated.

It appears from his story that for some time he had been corresponding with a Janesville lady, the letter-writing having originated by an advertisement such as are frequently seen in the press. Photographs were exchanged, and the acquaintance soon ripened into love, on his part at least, and an apparent return of affection on her part. Not many months since he met her in Janesville and took her to ride, and then there their love was plighted. A few days ago the traveling man in his trip reached Milwaukee, and by some chance got hold of a story, which came to him with every appearance of truth, that the fair one who had captured his affections, thus romantically, had proved untrue to him, and also untrue to her own womanhood.

The report which so upset the young man was to the effect that she had gone for a few weeks' recreation to one of Wisconsin's summer resorts, and while there met a married man from Omaha, with whom she carried on a high flirtation, and which closed with her accompanying him to Milwaukee where the twin registered at one of the hotels as husband and wife, and where they occupied one apartment. This report of her infidelity stung the young man greatly, and he determined to end his life. His plan was to take one of the steamers to Chicago, and while in the middle of the lake to take advantage of the darkness of night, and throw himself in. After starting on this journey he began to think that possibly he might be mistaken in his information and that it might have no real foundation of truth. He therefore concluded to wait a little, and grasping at this straw of hope, he went to Chicago in safety, with the intention of taking the next train back to Milwaukee to learn with more certainty the truth or falsity of the statement which had come to his ears.

The traveling man's mind was pretty well shaken up. The land office man to whom he told his story has heard nothing of him since, and whether he has become reconciled to his fate, or whether he has had confidence in his love restored, remains a mystery.

## THE SECRET OUT.

How the Artotypes are Made by a Milwaukee Photographer—A Mystery.

In a building opposite the Plankinton house in Milwaukee, is one room, the doors of which are kept locked, and from which the public is kept excluded. Even the Milwaukee reporters have in vain sought to gain admittance thereto, and this very exclusiveness has surrounded the place with mystery. It is in connection with Hugo Broich's photograph gallery, and is presided over by Mr. Broich in person. The other day a representative of the Gazette was granted admittance thereto, and found therein much of interest, the most important of which we give our readers, it being the first newspaper write-up of the mysterious room which has yet appeared. For some time Mr. Broich has been engaged in making what he terms artotypes, which have attracted much attention, from the fact that they are in all respects like photographs, and yet can be furnished on short order, and at about one-tenth of the cost of photographs as ordinarily printed. The secret is cloistered in this room, which is kept so closely locked. It consists in taking a regular photographic negative, putting it in a printing press, in place of the form, and then striking them off just as a handbill or a newspaper is struck off. The paper on which they are printed is prepared by a peculiar process, but the ink which is used is common printers' ink. The picture thus produced cannot be told from a photograph printed by the slow process, and are just as perfect in every detail. In this way Mr. Broich is enabled to supply pictures at comparatively nominal prices. This invention is a wonderful one. The credit of it is due to Joseph Ubert, of Munich, Bavaria, who discovered the process in 1871, but it at first did not prove successful in all respects, and was in 1875 improved by Herr Obermeyer, of Munich, and brought to perfection. Mr. Broich bought a half interest in it before it was perfected, and has spent much money upon it, but there is now a promise of getting it back with good interest. Business houses who desire to send out by traveling men, or by mail, to their customers, photographs of their goods, can get them at a remarkably low price by this process. All that is needed is a negative of the picture and Mr. Broich can print them off on his press as

he would print circulars. In fact the process promises to make a revolution in this branch of the photographic business, for where large quantities are needed, this method of producing them is so much speedier and so much cheaper.

## BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

On Friday evening Aug. 1st a surprise party took place in Racine, which is of interest to some of our readers who are acquainted with the parties most concerned. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Mr. John McCullough. Some of his many friends determined to surprise the gentleman by assembling at his house and presenting him with a cushioned easy rocking chair of the rustic pattern, and a good silver watch of Elgin make. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. John Finn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wohls, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Tostevlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schmetz, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Blockridge, Mr. and Mrs. James Schroder, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hanson, Mrs. Loxel, Mr. E. B. Fish, Mr. D. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull, Mr. Chamberlain and wife, Miss Nettie Search, Mrs. and Miss Castle, and Mr. W. Hinkley. The chair was the gift of the ladies. The watch was given by her husband's shopmates and members of the firm of Fish Bros. & Co. Rev. W. Hinkley made the presentation remarks, to which Mr. McCullough replied in language of mingled gratitude and emotion.

During the evening was served a bountiful supply of fruit cakes, coffee, ice cream, and other edibles, which contributed largely to the happiness of all. Mr. McCullough found also a handsomely bound volume of Will Carlton's "Farm Legends," the gift of Dr. Martin.

## Poisoned Delicacies.

From the New York Herald.

Sanitary boards from time to time supply to the public lists of articles sold as food or to be used in culinary processes which are merely adulterated or actually injurious or poisonous. Flavoring extracts commonly count as important items in these domestic bills of indictment, and the families in Pennsylvania reported as poisoned by ice-cream are, perhaps, victims to the "cancer" with which they gave their dainty a piquant taste. One account, it is true, represents them as poisoned through the fact that the "custard" for their cream was "boiled" in a brass kettle. Ice cream made from custard or the elements of custard is not unknown to art—poor art, however—but if that custard is boiled, it is enough. It does not need any theory to account for trouble in the human stomach filled with custard that has been first boiled and then frozen. No brass kettle is necessary. We incline to the opinion, however, that these sufferers were victims to "extracts," which are bright colored, and which pretend to supply for from ten to twenty cents quantities of commodities which, if genuine, would be worth a dollar at least.

## Bad Case of Absent-Mindedness.

Willmatic (Conn.) Journal.

The freaks of absent-minded men are often ludicrous, but a Holyoke (Mass.) man is entitled to the premium. He came down to this vicinity the other day to visit his wife's grave, but when near the spot happened to meet an old friend, became engaged in conversation, and at its close went away without looking at the grave. A day or two afterward he remembered the object of his mission, and came back and succeeded in carrying out his intentions.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Sutherland's Book Store, Main Street, Feb. 24th.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

KING'S BOOKSTORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE.

To Exchange.—Merchandise.—I have for sale \$150.00 worth of staple merchandise, all wholesale stock, in prime order. Will sell in lots of from \$5.00 to \$25.00, and take in payment one-third cash and two-thirds good real estate. Address: MERCHANT, Box 2431, New York City. my12dec03dm

## A Case.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe which will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. McKim, Station D, New York City. nov26dec04dw

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY, THE GREAT KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URINARY ORGANS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES, &c. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.  
W. E. CLARK, DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Disease or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine without delay in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.

From Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church.

I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been greatly benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR.

HUNT'S REMEDY is a purely vegetable, and is used by the advice of Physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the most reliable cannot be placed in it. O. S. WILKIE.

CONVINCE YOU send for Pamphlet to Wm. A. Clark, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

## FOR SALE

At Gazette's Counting Room.

## At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

## HOW WE

## SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

oct8dawit

## COMMERCIAL.

## JANESVILLE MARK.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, August 6.  
Flour—Patent \$1 75 per sack; winter, \$1 50; Minnesota, \$1 45 per sack; Wisconsin, \$1 15 per sack.  
BUCKWHEAT—Sable for seed, at 35¢ 40 cents.  
RYE FLOUR—\$1 50 per 100 lbs.  
WHEAT—Winter, 90¢ 95¢; Good to best new spring 75¢ 80¢; shipping grades 55¢ 60¢.  
BUCKWHEAT flour 60¢ per sack.  
Beans—dull at 90¢ 100 per bushel.  
Wheat bran 35¢ per 100 lbs.; per ton \$5 00.  
Meal—coarse, 60¢ per 100; bolted \$1 00 per 100.  
FEED—60¢ per 100 lbs.  
MIDDLINGS—60¢ 100 lbs. Ton \$12.  
Bran—50¢ per 100 lbs.; \$10 00 per ton.  
Rye—in good request at 55¢ 60¢.  
Barley—bright samples at 55¢ 60¢; common to fair quality at 50¢ 55¢.  
Corn—shelled per 60 lbs, 29¢ 30¢; ear 20¢ 25¢ for 75 lbs.  
Oats—White 23¢ 25¢; mixed 18¢ 20¢.  
GROUND FEED—60¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$11.  
Timothy Seed—\$1 25¢ \$1 40 per bushel according to quality.  
Clover Seed—saleable at \$3 40¢ 35¢ per bushel for 75 lbs.  
POTATOES—new 30¢ 40¢ per bushel.  
Butter—good supply at 9¢ 11¢.  
EGGS—8¢ 9¢ doz.  
HIDES—Green, 5¢ 6¢; call 8¢ 10¢; Dry, 12¢ 14¢.  
Wool—Hanges at 27¢ 30¢; 1/4 off for unmarketable.  
SHEEP FEELS—Range at 30¢ 40¢ each.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$3 00¢ \$4 50¢ 100 lbs; Hogs 3 30¢ 30¢ 100 lbs.  
Poultry—Turkey 7¢ 8¢; Chickens 5¢ 6¢.

## Chicago Market.

Chicago, August 7.

WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat Cash, 85¢; Sept. 84¢; No 3 spring wheat cash 80¢.  
CORN—No 2 cash, 33 1/2¢.  
BARLEY—Extra No. 3 cash, 49¢ cents.  
PORK—cash new, \$5 15.  
LARD—cash 27 1/2¢ according to grade.  
LIVE HOGS—27 1/2¢ 28¢ according to grade.  
HAY—Timothy No 1, at \$11 00¢ 12¢ ton; No 2 at 10 00¢ 10 50¢.  
SHEEPS—Clover at \$3 90¢ 4 00¢ per bu; Timothy at \$1 50¢ 1 60¢; Flax at 1 30¢ 1 40¢.  
WHEAT—No 1 1 04¢.  
WHISKY—1 04¢.  
HOPS—4 25¢.  
HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 12 1/2¢ cents.  
BEESWAX—23 1/4¢ 15¢ 16¢ per lb, according to quality.  
CHEESE—6¢ 6 1/2¢, according to quality.  
EGGS—Fresh 8¢ 9¢.  
BUTTER—14 1/2¢ 15¢ 16¢ 17¢, according to quality.  
BEANS—Good mediums \$1 30¢ 1 35¢ per bushel; and lavys 1 40¢ 45¢.  
SHOULDER CORN—6 1/2¢ 6 3/4¢ c, according to quality.  
FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 40¢ 41¢ live duck, 37¢ 38¢.  
TALLOW—6 1/2¢ No 1.  
WOOL—Tub washed, poor conditioned and common coarse to choice medium, 36¢ 38¢; unwashed, fine, 15¢ 20¢; do, coarse to medium, 20¢ 25¢; fleece washed, according to grade and condition, 25¢ 33¢. Dirty, heavy and damaged lots sell at a discount of 2¢ 3¢ per lb.

## MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, August 7.

Flour—dull.  
Wheat—opened weak and closed steadier; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1 06¢; No 2 do 85¢; August 85¢; September 85¢; October 85¢; No 3 77¢ No 4 74¢; rejected 65¢.  
CORN—No 2 33 1/2¢.  
OATS—No 2 23 1/2¢.  
RYE—No 1 50¢.  
BARLEY—No 2 spring 70¢.  
PORK—cash new, \$5 10¢.  
LARD—prime steam \$5 35¢.  
CATTLE—Range at 4 00¢ to 4 50¢, according to quality and grade.  
SHEEP—Range at 4 00¢ to 4 50¢ according to condition and weight.  
BEANS—1 40¢.  
BUTTER—Range from 42¢ 10¢.  
EGGS—8¢ 9¢ fresh.  
CHEESE—6 1/2¢ 7¢.  
HONEY—for comb, 13¢; for strained, 10¢ 12¢ per dark.  
TALLOW—5 1/2¢.  
WOOL—Washed 33 1/2¢; unwashed 31 1/2¢; pulled 28 1/2¢.  
HOPS—New 12 1/2¢, old 10¢.

## New York Monetary Market.

New York, August 7.

Money; 2 1/2¢ 4 per cent.  
Sterling exchange bankers' bills \$4 82¢ eight months on New York 4 83¢.  
Government quiet.  
State bonds dull.  
Stocks weak.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BOSS

## PUMP

## OF THE WORLD.

The L. J. Russell Patent Non-Freezing Double Acting Force Pump

Is one of the latest and greatest wonders of the age. It is more simple than any other pump in use, and we warrant these pumps never to freeze, in fact they act as a siphon, and suck the water into the pump from the bottom of the well. It will suck water out of a well or barrel, and if water enough could be held to the nozzle, it would fill the well or cistern. If your well freezes solid, it won't hurt the pump or pump. Put one of these pumps in a well thirty feet deep and one man can force water (a solid stream) through pipes seventy feet high—half a mile in distance. A great many people, as soon as they get these pumps and a short piece of hose, stop their insurance, and by getting a pump that costs fifteen dollars, they save many times from ten to twenty times what the pump costs in insurance every year, and then they save this expression every winter, and many times—'The L. J. Russell Pump is freeze up again.' Flip, tear, salt, hot water, jerk the pump handle, break that, more hot water, spill the freezing, and then get a pump—'to fix it—and how they fix it, if you are good pay.

W. L. STEVENS, General Agent for Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Postoffice address Janesville, Wis., Box 159.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE.

A stock of staple merchandise of one of the best wholesale houses in New York; will be sold in amounts of from \$5.00 to \$25.00, to be paid for as follows—One third of the amount of bill to be paid in cash, two thirds in good real estate. A full assortment of good salable goods, adapted to the country trade, will be given with each bill. Address: TRADE, P. O. Box 2578, New York City. aug3dec0dm

For Sale! At Gazette's Counting Room.

A Backford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain.

oct8dawit

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WANTED!

On the first day of September next I shall remove my stock of Dry Goods two doors west, into Mr. Farnsworth's old stand, a much larger and better lighted store than the one I now occupy and until that time I shall sell all my Summer Goods at New York cost. Parasols, Fans, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Dress Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Grenadines, Buntings, and all light Worsted Dress Goods at exactly first cost. I have yet on hand a good good stock of cheap Parasols, and a few as fine as were ever brought to Janesville.

Don't delay if you want to secure the bargains.

JOHN H. WINGATE.

Janesville, Aug. 6th, 1879.

dec1dawit

## THRESHERS

## HARVESTERS!

## SUPPLIES AT

## HANCHETT'S.

## LEATHER BELTING,

## RUBBER BELTING,

## LACE LEATHER,

## GALENA &amp; GOLDEN Machine Oil,

## PARAGON GREASE, Best Machine Grease made,

## COPPER RIVETS.

## CLOUT NAILS,

## WRENCHES,

## PUNCHES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## HARVESTING TOOLS.

## OIL STOVES!

## AT COST!

G. M. HANCHETT, No 25 Main Street, East Side.

## For EXCURSIONS

## Fishing Parties, Lunches, Picnics and Tourists.

## I HAVE

## The Finest and Best Line of Goods

in the city: Boiled, Roast and Fatted Chicken and Turkey, Larded Tongue, Roasted Turkey and Chicken, Larded Ham, Fatted Ham, compressed Ham, Dressed Ham, Tongue, Chicken and Lobster, Cooked Corn Beef, Baked Beans, Figs, Pickled, Boned, Sausages, Canned, Lobsters, Salmon, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams, Summer Drinks, Brandied Fruits, Imported Cheese, Fine Crackers and lots of other eatable goods.

J. A. DENNISTON, 49 West Milwaukee Street.

## GENERAL EFFECTS OF

## FELLOWS'

## Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is Perfectly Safe, and the Taste Pleasant."

## THE FIRST APPARENT EFFECT IS TO

increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and hence more efficacious secretion of the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are all depressions easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup of Hypophosphites is no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all cases of emaciation, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

## FELLOWS'

## Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary and involuntary nervous action. It sets with vigor, gentleness, and subduing the excessive harmony of its ingredients, skin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and it effete medicine is being sold by all Druggists, \$1.50 per Bottle (analyzed, win).

## To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. E. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Energy, Memory, and all diseases that lead to Consumption, insanity, and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Families sent free to all. Write for full and good particulars.

Price, Specific, \$1.00 per package, or six packages for \$5.00. Address all orders to J. E. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., No. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Janesville by Croft & Sherer, and all druggists everywhere.

## To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board sent and convenient form.

CHAS. E. FARMER, 100

## EXCURSION

FROM

## JANESVILLE to CHICAGO

## UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

## FRIDAY, Aug. 15, '79.

## ONLY \$2.00 EACH Round Trip Ticket.

Tickets for sale in Janesville at Moseley's, King's, Vankirk's, Sutherland's, Croft & Sherer's, Heimstreet's, Britton & Kimball's, Prentice & Evenson's.

Milton Junction, at C. P. Foster's. Milton, W. W. Clarke's. Clinton, D. L. Woodward's. Shopiere, VanValen & Whitford's.

Train will leave Janesville at 6:50 on arrival of train from the north; leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Janesville at 9:30.

Tickets must be bought in advance to secure seats.

## White Vests!

## DUSTERS,

## ULSTERS!

## Straw HATS!

## Colored Shirts, Summer

## Underwear, Hosiery, &amp;c.

New additions to our stock arriving by express every day, which we buy and sell at much lower prices than early in the season. Assortment Complete and much the largest in the city.

## SMITH &amp; SON.

ONE PRICE, SQUARE DEALING.

## CLEARING-OUT SALE!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES

## SMITH &amp; BOSTWICK!

HAVE CONCLUDED TO MAKE

## A Special Offering in all Goods!

APPURTAINING TO

## SPRING &amp; SUMMER WEAR

We have in stock 200 pieces of Medium and Light Dress Goods, which we shall put upon our counters at TEN CENTS. Some of the same goods have been retailed as high as 30 cents.

5